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Westminster, March 3.

HIS Majesty came this Day to the House of Peers, and being in His Royal Robes seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, Sir Henry Bellenden, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from His Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, His Majesty was pleased to give the Royal assent to,

An Act to continue an Act made in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America.

An Act for extending an Act intituled, An Act to discontinue, for a limited Time, the Duties payable on Tallow imported from Ireland, to Hogs Lard and Grease.

An Act to enable His Majesty to make Leases and Copies of Offices, Lands, and Hereditaments, Parcel of His Dutchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to indemnify Persons, who have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to indemnify Justices of the Peace, Deputy Lieutenants, Officers of the Militia, and others who have omitted to register or to deliver in their Qualifications within the Time limited by Law, and for giving further Time for those Purposes.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of King George the Second, concerning the Qualification of Justices of the Peace; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to extend the Provisions relating to the Holding of Courts Martial, and to the Punishment of Offences committed in the East-Indies, contained in the Act made in the Twenty-seventh Year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies; and for the Punishment of Offences committed in the East-Indies, or at the Island of St. Helena, to the said Company's Settlement of Fort Marlborough; and to such other Principal Settlements, wherein the said Company may be hereafter impowered to hold Courts of Judicature.

An Act for Enlightening the Streets within the City of Exeter and the Suburbs thereof.

An Act for Repairing and Widening the Road leading from the Eastern End of the Borough of Grampound in the County of Cornwall, through the Town of St. Anstel and Lothwithiel, and from thence to the East End of the Western Taphouse-Lane in the said County.

An Act for Making, Widening, and Repairing a Road from the North-East Side of the Goswell-street Road next Islington in the County of Middlesex, and near to the Road called the New Road, over the Fields and Grounds to Old-street Road, opposite to the Doghouse Bar, and at and from the Doghouse Bar to the End of Chiswell-street by the Artillery Ground.

An Act for Repairing and Widening the Road from the East End of West Taphouse-Lane to the Borough of Liskeard, and from thence to Coomb Row House; and also the Road from the said Borough of Liskeard to Crafthole, and from thence to Crimble Passage and Tar Point, and from Crafthole aforesaid to St. German's Beacon, in the Counties of Cornwall and Devon.

An Act for Repairing and Widening the Roads from Dyed Way to Somerton, and from Gawbridge to Tintinhull Fords, and from a Stream of Water called Ford, to Cartgate in Martock in the County of Somerset.

An Act for continuing and amending an Act made in the Sixteenth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, for Repairing the Highways from the City of Gloucester to the Top of Birdlip Hill, and from the Foot of the said Hill to the Top of Crickley Hill.

An Act for amending the Road from Sacred Gate, in the Parish of Thorngumbald, to Pattrington Creek or Haven, and from the Guide Post in Winestead to Frodingham Gate, in or near Widow Branton's Farm in the County of York; and for Scouring and Cleansing the said Creek or Haven.

An Act for amending, widening and keeping in Repair the Road leading from Fisherton Bridge to the Turnpike Road at Willoughby Hedge in West Knoyle, and from Wilton Bridge to the Turnpike Road at the West End of Heytesbury; and also the Road from the Turnpike Road at the Top of Red Hone Hill, in the Parish of Urshfont, to the Mile Stone at the Western End of Fisherton Street in the County of Wilts.

An Act for repairing and widening the Road from Traveller's Rest, in the Parish of Ashburton, to Newton Bushel, and from thence to Forches, otherwise Forgers Cross, in the Parish of Highweek in the County of Devon.

An Act for discontinuing the Use of a Road in the Parish of Great Packington in the County of Warwick, and for preventing the Trustees appointed to put in Execution an Act passed in the Thirty-third Year of His late Majesty's Reign, for Repairing the Road from Stone Bridge to Castle Bromwich, from erecting a Gate or Turnpike between Stone Bridge and the Place where the Road turns off to Goleshill in the County of Warwick.

An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for Repairing the Road from Leeds to Sheffield in the County of York.

An Act to explain and amend so much of an Act passed in the Thirty-second Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intituled, An Act to explain, amend, and render more effectual the Powers granted by several Acts of Parliament for Repairing several Roads leading to the City of Bath; and for amending several other Roads near the said City, as directs the laying out a new Road from the Bridge at Bath to Rush Hill.

An Act for amending and widening the Road leading from the Town of Falmouth in the County of Cornwall, through the Towns of Penryn, Helston, and Marazion, and from thence to and over Marazion River and Bridge, and two hundred Feet to the Westward of the said River and Bridge.

And to Twenty Three Private Acts.

After which His Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

UPON granting New Commissions to the Judges, the present State of their Offices fell naturally under Consideration.

In Consequence of the Act, passed in the Reign of my late Glorious Predecessor King William the Third, for settling the Succession to the Crown in my Family, their Commissions have been made during Their Good Behaviour; but, notwithstanding that wise Provision, their Offices have determined upon the Demise of the Crown, or at the Expiration of

of Six Months afterwards, in every Inſtance of that Nature, which has happened.

I look upon the Independency and Uprightneſs of the Judges of the Land, as eſſential to the Impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice; as one of the beſt Securities to the Rights and Liberties of my Loving Subjects; and as moſt conducive to the Honour of the Crown; and I come now to recommend this Intereſting Object to the Conſideration of Parliament, in order that ſuch farther Proviſion may be made, for ſecuring the Judges in the Enjoyment of their Offices during Their Good Behaviour, notwithſtanding any ſuch Demiſe, as ſhall be moſt expedient.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I muſt deſire of You in particular, that I may be enabled to grant and eſtabliſh upon the Judges ſuch Salaries, as I ſhall think proper, ſo as to be abſolutely ſecured to Them during the Continuance of their Commiſſions.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to add but my Thanks for the great Unanimity and Application with which you have hitherto carried on the Publick Buſineſs, and to deſire you to proceed with the ſame good Diſpoſition, and with ſuch Diſpatch, that this Seſſion may be ſoon brought to a happy Concluſion.

Whitehall, March 3.

This Day an Expreſs arrived at the Earl of Holderneſſe's Office, with Letters of the 27th of February, from the Honourable Major General Yorke, His Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Hague, with the following Account of the farther Progreſs of His Majeſty's Army in Heſſe.

Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters at Hauſen, near Ober-Aula, Feb. 21, 1761.

THE Commandant of Fritzlar having accepted the Conditions offered him, except thoſe concerning the Garriſons of Waldeck and Wildungen, which were no longer inſiſted on, upon his declaring, that the Troops in thoſe Places were not under his Command, he marched out of the Town in the Evening, with his Corps, conſiſting of Seven Piquets drawn from the Iriſh Battalions, and 965 Men of the Royal Grenadiers, beſides 105 wounded or ſick, agreeable to the Capitulation. My Lord Granby ſent Word the next Day to the Commandant of the Caſtle of Gudenſburg, that he was ready to grant the ſame Conditions to him, as M. de Narbonne had obtained, with which Propoſal the Commandant very readily accepted, as Proviſions, and particularly Water, began to fail them.

The Army renewed their March on the 17th, and advanced as far as Ober-Vorſchutz. The Vanguard took Poſſeſſion of the Paſs of Feltsberg: Major General Zaſtrow of that at Nieder-Mellerich. The Hereditary Prince poſted himſelf in the Neighbourhood of Falckenberg, and was beforehand with the Enemy in taking Poſſeſſion of the Poſt of Hombourg with a Party of his Huſſars. The reigning Count of Schaumbourg-Lippe took the Command of a great Body of the Army which remained in the Neighbourhood of Caſſel, and was joined by the Corps under General Gilſac.

The ſame Day our Troops entered Melſungen, which Marſhal Broglio left the preceding Evening, in order to repair to Hirſchfeld. The Enemy had only Time to deſtroy a Part of the Magazine there, and there was found remaining, a Quantity of Meal and Forage. Our Troops ſeized another conſiderable Magazine at Ober-Morſchen. A Courier, who was diſpatched by Meſſrs. de Stainville and de Solms, expecting to find the Marſhal at Melſungen, was taken by our Huſſars; and we learnt from the Letters he carried, the Defeat of the Saxon Troops by M. de Sporcken near Langenſaltze.

The Army paſſed the Eder on the 11th at Felsberg and at Nieder Mellerich, and was cantoned between the Aſſe and the Fulda in the Neighbourhood of Hombourgh. The Hereditary Prince was a Day's March before them, towards Hirſchfeld. My Lord Granby marched to Frittendorff, by the Way of Ziegenhayn.

The Enemy having reaſſembled a Body of Troops near Ober Weimar, and Nieder-Weimar, not far from Marbourg, Lieutenant General Oheim determined at firſt to attack them, but altered his Intention, on receiving an Account of the March of a Body of the Enemy, under the Command of the Chevalier de Maupeou, who had come from Siegen, with an Appearance of making ſome Attempt, by Padberg and Berleberg, upon Franckenberg.

On the 16th M. d'Oheim left Wettern to go to Franckenberg; and he found the Enemy poſted near Rodenau, in order to defend the Paſſage of the Eder, which was made difficult by the marſhy Ground there. The Bridge of Franckenberg being broken by the Swell of the Water, M. d'Oheim was obliged to ſtop to repair it. The Enemy taking Advantage of theſe Obſtacles to withdraw themſelves in the Night towards Hallenberg, after having deſtroyed the Bridge of Rodenau; M. d'Oheim was no ſooner informed of that Retreat, than he ordered a Part of his Cavalry to ford the River, and to occupy the Heights on the Left Bank of the Eder; and ſent Parties to Sachſenberg and Hallenberg to get Intelligence of the Enemy. The Repair of the Bridge of Franckenberg was finiſhed. M. d'Oheim having learnt the 17th, that M. de Maupeou was with his Corps at Sachſenberg, after having ſufficiently provided for the Security of the Poſt of Franckenberg, and of the heavy Artillery, put himſelf in Motion on the 18th, early in the Morning, to march towards the Enemy, whoſe advanced Guard he met with between Sachſenberg and Neuenkirchen. It was that Inſtant attacked and routed; M de Maupeou, Lieutenant General, who was there in Perſon, was taken, with a Lieutenant Colonel, five Officers, and 50 Soldiers. The Enemy having fell back towards Hallenberg, M. d'Oheim retained to Franckenberg to give his Troops ſome Reſt there, and obſerve the Motions the Enemy might make on the Side of Marbourg, towards which ſeveral of their Regiments had filed off. Major Scheither attacked, the ſame Day, a Detachment of the Enemy near Padberg, diſperſed it, and took 140 Priſoners, amongſt whom there were 4 Officers.

The Army arrived the 19th in the Neighbourhood of Sohwartzenborn. The Hereditary Prince's Corps poſted itſelf at Ober-Geiſe, and puſhed Detachments on to Gitterſdorff. My Lord Granby went to Nuenkirchen; the Enemy's Detachments at Ober and Neider Grentzbach falling back upon Zeigenhayn. The Patroles of the Hereditary Prince reported in the Night between the 19th and 20th, that they ſaw a Fire at Hirchfeld, which gave Reaſon to ſuppoſe the Enemy had abandoned that Place, and had ſet Fire to the Magazine. This Suſpicion was confirmed the next Morning, and our Troops entered Hirchfeld, where there had been 15 French Battalions, which marched away in the Night towards Fulda. Great Part of the Magazine was ſaved, which had conſiſted of Eighty Thouſand Sacks of Meal, Fifty Thouſand Sacks of Oats, and a Million of Rations of Hay.

This Day the Army marched to Hauſen; the Hereditary Prince to his Quarters at Neider-Aula.

On the 19th, News came from M. de Sporcken, (by Captain de Borch, his Aid de Camp) whom he had diſpatched the Day after the Affair of Langenſaltze, with the Account of his Motions, ſince the 8th of this Month, the Subſtance whereof follows.

M. de Sporcken having divided the Corps under him into two Columns, one of which was commanded by Count Kielmanſegge, and the other by Lieutenant General Wangenheim, put Major General de Luckner at the Head of a ſtrong advanced Guard, who marched the 9th to Heiligenſtadt.

The Firſt Column arrived at Buren, and the Second at Stadthworbes. The Troops halted the 10th. M. de Luckner marched the next Day to Kulſtedt, Count Kielmanſegge to Helmſtorff, and M. de Wangenheim to Beberſtedt.

M. de Sporcken went to reconnoitre the Enemy, ſeveral of whoſe Regiments of Infantry had paſſed the Werra at Eſchwege. There were Five Thouſand French in the City of Muhlhauſen; that of

Langen-

Langenſaltze, and the Villages in its Neighbourhood were occupied by Saxons. M. de Sporcken found on the Heighths of Dorne Four Battalions of Grenadiers of France ranged in Order of Battle, and the Infantry poſted in the Wood towards Eſchwege, to protect the Communication of the Werra with Muhlhauſen and Langenſaltze. M. de Luckner had Orders to attack them the next Day in the Morning with his Corps, which was to be ſuſtained by two Battalions and Six Squadrons. The ſame Day M. de Belſunce appeared before Duderſtadt, with Three Thouſand Men, and ſome Cannon of the Garriſon of Gottingen. He ſummoned Lieutenant-Colonel Rehbom, who commanded in that Town, three Times; and, upon the negative Anſwers received from him, he cauſed the Gates to be battered for Three Hours; but his Attempts were fruitleſs, and he returned the ſame Night.

M. de Luckner attacked the 12th, the French and Swiſs Grenadiers who had paſſed the Night under Arms, in the Wood of Dorne, over-againſt his advanced Poſts at Anerode and Buckewriede. He puſhed them as far as the Heights of Egerieden, where they gained a thick Wood, which Count de Solms had fortified by felled Trees. They cannonaded each other. The Enemy received Reinforcements from the Quarters on the Werra, and thoſe of the Saxons.

The Night coming on, M. de Sporcken could not aſſemble his Men, ſo as to undertake any Thing againſt the Enemy; he contented himſelf with making ſome Changes in the Diſpoſition of his Quarters, and to puſh the Poſts farther on. The Skirmiſhes of this Day coſt him Forty Men in killed and wounded. The Loſs of the Enemy was more conſiderable, and Four Officers and Fifty of their Men were taken.

M. de Sporken put his Troops in Order of Battle the 13th, at Seven o'Clock in the Morning, upon the Height called Eiſberg; but having found the Enemy conſiderably reinforced; that they had occupied all the Woods where the Horſe could not act; and that the Troops of his Pruſſian Majeſty were at the Diſtance of Three Marches, he reſolved to paſs the Unſtrut at Silberhauſen and Hortſmar, to draw near them by a forced March.

He informed M. de Sibourg of his Intentions, and the Motion was executed in Preſence of the Enemy without the leaſt Loſs. The Troops were cantoned between Kayſerſhager and Marolderode.

The Corps of Pruſſians advanced the 14th to the Height of Langenſaltze, which was occupied by 3000 Saxons. M. de Sporcken occupied the Village on the Left Side of the River Unſtrut, with the Troops of his firſt Line, and drew thoſe of his ſecond Line as near it as poſſible.

He agreed with M. de Sibourg, that the Pruſſian Troops ſhould paſs the Unſtrut at Merxleben, whilſt he paſſed it at Thomaſbruck, and M. de Luckner at Bolſtedt. In the Night, the Bridges, which the Enemy had broken, were repaired.

On the 15th, at Seven in the Morning, all the Troops came to the River Side in order to paſs it, but the Thaw had increaſed the Waters to ſuch a Degree in twice 24 Hours, that there was an Inundation from Mulhauſen almoſt to Langenſaltze.

The Pruſſian Cavalry got through the Paſſage of Merckleben, while their Cannon was battering the Town of Langenſaltze. Eight Squadrons of M. de Sporcken's firſt Line paſſed at Thomaſbruck with a Brigade of Chaſſeurs, and a Squadron of Luckner's, whoſe whole Corps could not paſs, the Waters continuing out all the Day. In the mean Time the Pruſſian Cavalry fell upon the Enemy, who were going out of Langenſaltze; and M. de Sporcken's Corps did ſo likewiſe upon the Troops which were coming down the Hills to their Aſſiſtance.

M. de Sporcken computes the Enemy's Loſs that Day at 5000 Men, at the ſame Time that his own ſcarcely exceeds 100. Lieutenant General Hodenberg was wounded and taken Priſoner.

The Pruſſians took three Battalions, and ſeven Pieces of Cannon; and M. de Sporcken's Troops took two Battalions and ſix Pieces of Cannon.

During the Action, the Infantry of M. de Sporcken's firſt Line paſſed the Unſtrut at Thomaſbruck; but the Troops being greatly fatigued, M. de Sibourg cantoned his Corps at Langenſaltze, and General Sporcken's re-entered his former Quarters on the Left of the Unſtrut, except M. de Luckner's Body, which remained at Mulverſtedt and Schonſtedt.

On the 16th, the firſt Line, under the Command of General Sporcken, paſſed the Unſtrut again at Bolſtedt, and advanced cantoning as far as Gros Gultern and Oppershauſen. The ſecond Line paſſed the Unſtrut at the ſame Place, and cantoned at Mulhauſen, where ſtill 53 of the Enemy's Sick were found, and made Priſoners of War.

On the 17th Major General Luckner, with his Corps, compoſed the Van Guard, and marched to Eiſenach, which he attacked, and forced the Enemy, who was ſtill there under the Command of the Generals Stainville and Solms, to retire to Vacha. About 40 Priſoners were taken there, and two Saxon Officers. The Army made a forced March in two Columns, and cantoned in the Neighbourhood of Streck, and Neukirchen. Luckner's Corps remained at Eiſenach.

On the 18th they halted. This Day came in above 100 Swiſs and Saxon Deſerters.

On the 19th, Luckner's Corps, reinforced with four Squadrons of Veltheim's and Bremer, marched as far as Vacha, (the Bridge of which was barricaded) attacked and forced the Enemy to abandon it about Midnight Six of our Men were killed, and about 30 of the Enemy's wounded. General Luckner lodged the Light Troops in Vacha, and cantoned the Reſt of his Corps, on the Right of the Werra near Vacha. The firſt Line marched to Ober Elln, and Forda, and the Second to Eiſenach.

On the 20th Luckner's Corps halted. The firſt Line of Sporcken's Corps marched to Heringen and Kieſelbach, and the Second to Vehren-Breitenbach and Frauenſee. The Pruſſian Troops marched this Day to Gotha, to obſerve the Army of the Circles, which was re-aſſembled at Arnſtedt.

On the 21ſt Luckner's Corps marched to Manſbach, and paſſed the Werra at Vacha. The firſt Line marched to Friedenſwald, Hamelſhauſen, and Lengers, paſſing the Werra at Vacha and Lengers. The Second marched to Heringen and Vacha. Many Deſerters came in from Stainville's Corps, which made its Retreat by Manſbach to Fulda.

Whitehall, March 3.

The King has been pleaſed to order Letters Patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, containing a Grant unto the Right Honourable James Earl of Kildare, and his Heirs Male, of the Dignities of a Marquiſs and Earl, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Marquiſs of Kildare, and Earl of Ophaly in the ſaid Kingdom.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, March 3, 1761.

Orders for the Court's further Change of Mourning on Sunday next the 8th Inſtant, for His late Majeſty King George the Second, of Bleſſed Memory, viz.

The Ladies to wear black Silk or Velvet, coloured Ribbons. Fans, and Tippets.

The Men to continue in black full trimmed, and to wear coloured Swords and Buckles.

Admiralty-Office, February 17, 1761.

Notice is hereby given, that in Purſuance of the Directions of an Act of Parliament paſſed in the 32d Year of His late Majeſty's Reign, entituled an Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the more ſpeedy and effectual Manning His Majeſty's Navy, and for the prevention of Piracies and Robberies by Crews of private Ships of War, a Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery for the Tryal of Offences committed on the High Seas within the Juriſdiction of the Admiralty of England, will be held on Monday the 30th of March next, at Juſtice-Hall in the Old Bailey, London, at Eight of the Clock in the Morning. J. Cleyland.